HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER.
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore street, between the Court-house and Diamond Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates.—A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms CASH.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 33. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. WHOLE NO. 3517.

Professional Cards, &c.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.

☞Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

JOS. H. LEFEVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,

Will promptly attend to Collections, Conveyances, Writing of Deeds, Leases, &c., and all other business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly occupied by Drs. Shorb, Kinser and Mehring.
May 20, 1868.—1y*

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH.
Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHNM. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale, in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.

Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 29, 1867.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.

References—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.
May 29, 1867.

CLAIM AGENCY.—The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,
May 29, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

DR. D. M. ECKENRODE, having located at HEIDLERSBURG, offers his services to the public, and hopes by strict attention to his professional duties to merit a reasonable share of public patronage. [April 26—6m

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. [May 29, 1867.

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 12, 1867.

DR. WM. STALLSMITH, *Dentist*, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. He can be found, for the present, at the Daguerrean rooms of Levi Mumper on Baltimore street, opposite Fahnestocks' store, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. [April 5, 1868.—6m

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond, next door to McClellan's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will insure satisfaction—Give him a call.
May 29, 1867.

SURVEYOR AND LICENSED CONVEYANCER. The undersigned, having taken out a Conveyancer's License, will, in connection with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. Post office address Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa.

J. S. WITHROW.
May 29, 1867.—1y

Carpenters and Contractors.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY AND ALL OTHERS

WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS

at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accomodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

☞Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867. WM. CHRITZMAN.

G. C. CASHMAN. K. K. ROWE.

CARPENTERING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have commenced the Carpentering in the Shop formerly occupied by Andrew Schick, York street. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other establishment in Gettysburg.

We hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867.—tf CASHMAN & ROWE.

WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS,

Are prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering—contracting and erecting buildings of all kinds, Repairing, &c. They keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS,

And any other Article in the Building Line.

Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced workmen always in readiness, and work executed with dispatch.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

WM. C. STALLSMITH,
C. H. STALLSMITH.
Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

Cabinet Making.

FURNITURE.

SHAEFFER & BECKER,
PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,

Are prepared to offer to the Public, anything in their line as cheap as can be had in the county.

☞Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neat, cheap and with dispatch. [Jan. 22, 1868.—tf

Hotels and Restaurants.

Cashtown Springs.

EIGHT MILES FROM GETTYSBURG.

E. P. KITTINGER, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having thoroughly re-fitted the NATIONAL HOTEL, in Cashtown, with the Springs attached thereto, invites the attention of the public to his superior accommodations. Persons desiring to spend a few weeks or months in a healthy neighborhood, with the advantages of pure mountain air, daily baths, tromthsding, &c. can find no more attractive place. Visitors to Gettysburg and the Battle-field can reach it in a couple hours ride over a good road.

The Stabling accommodations are among the best in the county. A good table and the best of Wines and Liquors. Charges reasonable.

E. P. KITTINGER.
June 17, 1868.—3m

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges.
May 29, 1867.—tf

CARLISLE, PA.

VISITORS to Carlisle will find the very best accommodations at the

Pennsylvania Hotel,

Kept by JOHN REILLY, on the corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets.

The TABLE is supplied with everything the markets afford; the BAR is stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors &c., and the Yards and

STABLING

connected with the house are in charge of an experienced and faithful hostler.

☞Give the old PENNSYLVANIA a trial and be convinced. Charges always reasonable.
March 18, 1868.—6m

KEYSTONE HOTEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage.
[May 29, 1867.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE
N. Y. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. DEPOT,
BEACH STREET, BOSTON.

BY F. M. PRATT,
FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
May, 9, 1867.—1y

Forwarding Houses.

M'CURDY & HAMILTON,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

THE undersigned are paying at their Ware-house, in Carlisle street, adjoining Bachler's Hall, the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY-SEEDS, POTATOES, &c., &c.,

and invite producers to give them a call before selling.

They have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds. They likewise have

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and A Mexican Guano.

Whilst they pay the highest market prices for all they buy, they sell at the lowest living profits.—They ask a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

ROBERT M'CURDY,
WM. S. HAMILTON.
July 3, 1867.—tf

CHANGE OF FIRM.

THE undersigned having leased the Ware-house on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

We will also run a

LINE of FREIGHT CARS

to No. 7 North street, BALTIMORE, and 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either of the above places will be received and forwarded promptly. Goods should be marked "Bonners' Car."

H. S. BENNER & BRO.
April, 8, 1868.—tf

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of CULP & EARNSHAW, the undersigned intend to carry on the business, under the firm of RUHAF & CO., at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market price for Hay, Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce.

Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

☞A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY NOON, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 north Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
JAMES BIGHAM.
Jan. 8, 1868.

DANIEL GULDEN,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, LUMBER, COAL, &c.

THE undersigned keepson hand, at his Warehouse, known as "*Gulden's Station*," in Straban township on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, all kinds of

GROCERIES,

including Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c. Also,

LUMBER AND COAL,

including Building Stuff, Shingles, Lathe, Stove and Blacksmith Coal. Also, Guano, and a large assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

He also pays the highest market price for Flour, Grain, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Potatoes, &c., or will receive and forward the same to market on commission. He respectfully asks his friends and the public to give him a call.

Aug. 21, 1867.—tf DANIEL GULDEN.

Medical.

Hoofland's German Bitters,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure Juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The disorders from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever;

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of the BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 25, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. *Jackson*—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates st.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited, see that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle, and they are genuine.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, - $1 00
" " " half dozen, - 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 00 per bottle, or a half dozen for $5 00.

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine. [Jan. 15, 1868.—1y

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Bakery.

NEW BAKERY.
NEWPORT & ZIEGLER

Mechanical Bakery, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa. Constantly on hand, the best of

Bread,
Crackers,
Cakes,
Pretzels, &c.

Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residence at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. GIVE US A CALL. [April 16, 1864.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

AT 704 ARCH STEERT.

NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS!

RICH SILVER & SILVER PLATED WARES,

Including every style and description, made expressly for the Winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment,

704 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

☞Re-plating at short notice.
Dec. 18, 1867. [Aug. 21.—1y

The Star and Sentinel.

TO MY MOTHER.

They tell me human love was made
Awhile to bloom, and then to fade
Before the autumn chill.
They tell me human love is sold—
A thing of traffic, bought with gold,
And subject to the will.

No falsehood this; and yet I own,
There is a love, one love alone,
With lustre over bright,
It runs through all my changing years,
Forsakes me not in smiles and tears,
And fills my soul with light.

That love, beyond all other love,
Unselfish, pure as heaven above,
Is thine, dear mother, thine.
What, thou, if clouds around me break!
The fount of joy they cannot take
From out this heart of mine.

Earth's merry throng may pass me by;
Its honors from my grasp may fly,
As leaves upon the blast:
I care not, if thou lov'st me still;
Thy love alone my heart can fill,
And hold it to the last.

I'll love thee till my latest breath;
I'll love thee when I'm clasped in death;
I'll love thee still on high.
While on my tide of life shall flow,
My love for thee no end shall know;
'Twill never, never die.

THROUGH THE SNOW.

Mrs. Tubbs—fifty, fat, and frosty, dressed in black satin and flowery cap—comes from her housekeeping room (where she has been consulting Betty, her cook,) into the study of Dr. Tubbs; her husband, up later than his amiable spouse, breakfasts leisurely, and reads his letters grimly, on this snowy Christmas morning. He is by no means a prepossessing-looking gentleman, though his coat is superfine and his waistcoat large.

"I've ordered Betty," says Mrs. Tubbs, sinking into a chair, "to make the fellow a small suet-dumpling—no plums or currants in it, Dr. Tubbs; and sent it with a rasher of bacon. The fat bacon, Dr. Tubbs; the lean-like lean I keep for the parlor; for if ushers will stop during the holidays where they ain't wanted, they must take the consequences."

"Of course, my dear," answered Tubbs, pompously, and at the same time winking terribly, (for he has a visional defect which always keeps his eyelids moving.) "Your remark is most judicious. Indeed, if the truth be spoken, even this prudential arrangement will be unnecessary; for I think of giving Gray notice at once, and getting rid of him this very morning. For—for—this getting-on-rapid system of his will never do. If it continues, Mrs. Tubbs, we shall soon cease to be master and mistress of Goshen House, for here's a letter from Bailey's father, praising his boy's rapid progress in arithmetic. Here's another from Wigget's uncle to say that Tom's general advance is excellent; and to crown all, here's a third letter, from the Rev. Dr. Pike, canon of Diddlebury cathedral, to say that his grandson's progress in the classics is remarkable (you'll remember, my dear, that there are four of these lads!) and that they've learnt as much Greek and Latin in the half-year at some schools they would have done in three years. Mind this, my dear! Now of course boys getting on this way will soon leave. Instead of having six years out of 'em apiece, two will be enough under such a forcing plan. There were the fieldings, too; why did they leave? Why, that they could draw trees well when they should have been still in lines and cubes. I've told Gray of all this, times and often: but—but," adds Dr. Tubbs, with pathetic dignity, "the minds me no more than those who call me, 'Old Winker.' He talks about moral honesty' and trash of that sort, instead of paying attention to my behests. So, as this is the case—and it don't do to let boy-education get on like a steam-engine—I'll dismiss him—and—this very morning. True, I must give some equivalent, as our arrangement was a month's notice on either side, and gratis board and lodging during the winter vacation. But better a lost pound than this evil should make farther head."

"A pound! We shall save double that in the fellow's board. Why! it wants yet five weeks to the end of the vacation, and this—say at ten shillings a week—will be two pounds ten. Go and do it at once, Dr. Tubbs, while I dress for church. And make haste; we can drive off, and be spared the nonsense of 'good-byes.' On my way up stairs, doctor, I shall countermand the suet-dumpling!"

Not without some little hesitation when his wife's eye is off him—for his conscience, seared as it is, points how base his conduct is to one like Robert Gray—Dr. Tubbs draws certain sovereigns and shillings from his private drawer, and goes forth to the schoolroom, where, by a most economical scrap of fire, sits the gentlemanly usher. His slippered feet are on the hob, a little pipe *Æsop*-like in his hand, a short pipe in his mouth; behind him lies the wide high schoolroom, beyond that the bare windows and the snowy Yorkshire landscape of wooded heights and barren moors.

"Faugh! smoke—smelling like a tavern!" are Dr. Tubb's introductory words; and then, taking a distant chair, he proceeds to business. It is soon effected—as most base things are—and to his infinite but secret chagrin, for he expected demur and entreaty, his usher's manner expressed that of relief and release. True, were the pompous pedagogue a reader of human hearts he might have detected one vibration of desolate despair cross the clear, bright manly eye when the first words of dismissal came; but it is gone like an electric flash, and he sees nothing before him but the serenity of self-reliant manhood. Hurrying over his gruff adieus, pocketing his receipt, and heedlessly oblivious of all Gray's noble efforts to increase his school, which when he had come a year ago was sinking to the verge of ruin, the pompous and shallow pedagogue makes his exit, to go to church—a hollow conventionalist, not a sincere worshipper.

Resolute and brief as young men are, Gray gathers up his few books from off the schoolroom shelves, hastens up stairs, packs his portmanteau, and directs it to the nearest railway station; puts the rest of his things in a knapsack; and then, going downstairs, he scatters a few shillings amongst the servants, visits the old yard dog in his kennel, gives one look at the playground where he has passed so many sad and weary hours, and then goes his way, his knapsack on his shoulders, a good oaken stick in his hand. There are some worthy souls to speak to in this primitive Yorkshire village—the parish clerk, the cobbler, the carrier—then he hurries onward with a brisk step toward the moors, which lie so high and far away; they must be crossed to reach the railway by which he intends to go.

Turning by-and-by out of the more beaten highway, he proceeded down a lane with high banks and hedge-rows on either side. It lies deep in snow, though traversed by recent wheels, and winds away presently toward woodland and river scenery of exquisite beauty, though wreathed in snow and crisped by frost. Here is a cottage, old fashioned and substantial, an exquisite garden round it, and clothed with a glowing pyracanthus. The berries are massed in coronals; the leaves lie around in beds of richest green. But the windows—at least toward the lane—are shuttered; no one seems keeping Christmas within.

But as Robert Gray leans upon the paling, looking toward a little window that now is a bowery with scarlet and green—in summer with the myriad waxen trumpets of the yellow jasmine—a man plods by and touches his hat.

"If yer a wanting Mr. Watson, Sir," he says, "you won't find him at home to-day. Him and the misses be gone to see their youngest son. Old Tab, the maid, 's minding house; but she's up stairs dressing I dus say now."

"Well, Mr. Watson deserves a holiday. Gone for long?"

"No! I reckon they'll be home to-morrow. Miss Marianna, the daughter, ain't wi' 'em. She's gone to Master Fielding's across the moors, to keep holiday wi' the children. She's a partic'lar favorite there—a sort o' coosin to th' missis."

So saying, Hodge again touches his hat, and proceeds.

When the honest fellow is out of sight, Gray opens the gate gently and steals in.—Then from the before-mentioned bowery window he cuts a spray of pyracanthus with his pocket-knife, and coming forth again, hurries away like one guilty of a serious sin. When he is far out of sight of the cottage, on his path again to the highway, he looks at it long and tenderly, and then opening his knapsack, lays it within. This shall go with him far and far away; it grew about *her* bowery window—she whom he has met once or twice in country homes—she whom he has spoken to a few times—she whom he has looked upon and loved.

Like a man who has accomplished a mission, he now walks steadily onward, regains the highway, and begins the ascent toward the moors—to the lower ones, which lie at the base of the higher and more remote. Deeper became the snow, wilder the scene, neither man nor bird nor beast giving life to the whitened waste. By-and-by he comes to a few solitary homesteads, and beyond these to a lonely graveyard, where the dead sleep eternally amid the great hush of nature. He must pause a moment, for here lies a poor school-boy who died of cold and fever. Gray nursed him, Gray loved him, Gray cannot turn him away—perhaps forever—without saying farewell to the insentient dust.

As he diverges to the gate of entrance into this lone burial-ground, a middle-aged gentleman comes toward it, from the rear of the small thatched church, and striving to undo the latch, cannot; his finger may be cold. He may have entered the graveyard by some other route. For days there has been no passer-in. Be this as it may, the gentleman cannot make egress. Gray hurries forward, and from his side undoes the latch.

"Thank you," says the gentleman, raising his hat, "a courtesy is always pleasant, even on a lonely Yorkshire moor. I thank you—a happy christmas—good day." He is a handsome, thoughtful man of middle life; his hair just touched with gray, his manner prompt, his words terse, like one whose dealings are many with men and the world. Perhaps he is a Yorkshire manufacturer—who knows?—many have factories in the hollows of these moors—rich, exact, earnest men—gathering whole populations round them, and making steam their willing slave.

When the stranger is out of sight Gray passes in, and following the footsteps in the snow, they led him to the simple gravestone at the rear of the church, off which the snow has been recently brushed; on it is recorded the death of two old persons—man and wife—who died some five years before. Their names were Fielding; their married life a long one, considering the years they lived.

"I thought as much," says Gray to himself; "that gentleman was Mr. Fielding, the rich spinner, and this the grave of his father and mother. I have heard that he was as noble a son as he is a noble father, husband, master and man. Yes! I thought there was a likeness in his face to the boy who came to Tubbs' to be taught drawing, half a year ago. How often does the prosaic hide the depths of a poetic nature! This is his visit to his parents' grave, on the anniversary of their death; and who knows of what worth such visitation and self communion may be? The virtues of a year may be shown thus in a single hour."

Gray passes on to the schoolboy's solitary grave. No reverent feet have visited it, no reverent hand scraped off the dazzling snow. The marks where the little redbreasts have opped across it are plainly visible, and yet it is not solitary; the wind sings a dirge, the snow presses downly, and at night the mdonlight sweeps over it and silvers it with glory. Under the arch of heaven no single thing but what has some hymn sung to it—some tears wept over it by nature.

The poor usher resumes his walk presently, for he has far to go. The cold is benumbing, the snow deeper, yet he presses on; and he stops to hand a small flask in the pocket of his outer coat; from this he sips a drop of brandy, (it holds but very little) and then plods on. The day begins to fade—the distance is yet considerable—he grows anxious.

At length the moor dips downward into a valley, and beyond this is the higher, bleaker, lonelier moor, across which lies the station he wishes to reach; through the valley sweeps a vast water-power, and here stands the wondrous mill, in which daily work three thousand people, employed by John Fielding, the great cotton lord. But the mighty giant of the spindle and loom sleeps to-day, the fires are low, and labor rests her hands! Some miles from the mill the mansion of the cotton lord stands embosomed in the woods, and here at the foot of the fell is a cluster of cottages.

Descending to one of these, he asks a woman standing at a door nearest the way to the opposite fell.

"Why, cross the beck by the bridge, and take the road afore shee. But eh, sir! it's coming on a wild night for the moors; and now I'm thinking, if ye go by Graystone—Mr. Fielding's park anent there—you'd find it more sheltered like, and a bit nigher still. You can't miss the way, if you keep this side the beck to the mill; then cross it, and a bit beyond get into the park by the style; the path then'll take you by Graystone-pool—a mighty piece of water, all frozen over now—and towards the end leads up the way on the moors. You can't miss it, though it's coming on a wild night, I fear."

Gray hurries on, passes the mill, the millhands' cottages—almost all of them tenantless to-day—finds his way to the pool, and so to its farthest side nearest the moor. As he approaches the road leading thereto, he sees a man dressed as a servant standing on the bank, as though attending three or four boys, who are skating up and down the pond. They're all of them fine, handsome, athletic lads and Gray knows them to

o'clock or more, yet he finds Mr. Fielding seated besides him.

"Gentlemen," calls the servant, "there is the first dinner bell; you had better return now."

They prepare as it seems to obey by skating towards the shore; and Gray turns away not willing to be recognized and detained, for he feels desolate and low in heart. For him no welcoming feast is spread, no ear listens for him, no eye expects him. Snow before him, snow behind him —a sad and solemn Christmas to him. Yet the snows of winter hide the buds of spring, and out of our sorrows our truest joys are often born.

He has turned his face and steps away from the pool towards the moor, when a crash, followed by awful cries, met his ear. Looking round, hurrying towards the pool, he sees that the tallest youth in skating towards the shore had ventured on dangerous ice; it cracked, and he fell through. He is now struggling in the water—his head above it, his hands battling with the ice; while his brothers, hastening to his rescue, seem in peril too. The poor, demented servant—a coward, perhaps, by nature—stands on the shore wringing his hands and shouting.

At a dozen athletic bounds Gray reached the spot. In another moment he has thrown off his coat, hat, and knapsack.

"Stephen! Walter! Falkland!" he calls; "don't attempt that; I'll come to Harry's rescue." Even while he speaks he dashes way across the ice, goes through it, is in the pool, not a minute too soon—the lad is spent and benumbed with cold—is sinking.

"A brave heart, Harry—a hand here—there, now my arm's around—you bear up. I'm Gray, your old drawing master." Holding the lad's hand above water, swimming dexterously, battling with the ice, in an anxious moment or two he has reached the shore. Having heeded Gray's warning, the other boys are safe too, and now crowd around,

"Harry is not much the worse," says Gray, kindly, as the spent and benumbed lad leans on him and begins to recover. "A near chance; but a drop of brandy, with a run home, and a warm bath, will set him all right. Walter, feel in my coat pocket; you'll find my brandy flask; it holds but a drop, but it'll do good." So saying, when the flask is found Gray makes Harry take what it holds, and then hurries him off home.

"But you'll come, Gray," says Stephen, who is the next eldest to Harry, "papa will never forgive us if you don't come, after having saved us our dear Harry. We always liked you, Gray, and were talking of you this very morning. Come on; you are dripping like a dog."

"Thank you; I want to be at ——station by eight o'clock to-night, and at Leeds to-morrow, so I can't. I have dry undergarments in my knapsack here, which I can change in that lodder shed yonder. Good-by, I want to cross the moor before it is too late."

"The moor, Gray! Why you'll will have a hard fight with the snow. Our shepherds report it is very deep. But why are you tied for a few hours?"

"I have left Tubbs: I taught too fast for him: but if I reach Leeds by to-morrow I may get a tutorship; for there was an advertisement relating to one in the last paper. So run home, Stephen, I'll write to you from thence."

Gray does not stay for any reply; but, seizing his coat and knapsack, hurries to the distant shed; here he changes his shoes and other garments, and then, to get warm, sets off at a run, as soon as he had dressed and swung his knapsack on. Up the snowy road, by the moorland crags, on the moor itself—a wild, wide waste of whitened desolation.

Yet some traffic through the day makes the road sufficiently for it to be easy to find, while light lasts and the snow holds off; he keeps on at a rapid pace, for the whole distance now to traverse is but some six miles, and he is not without hope that it will be easily effected. But presently the snow drifts get deeper, and baffle him more and more at every step. The clouds charged with snow bring day suddenly to a close; and at last it begins to snow heavily, as though the clouds had burst. Still he kept his way, not without hope. But when the road becomes more and more indistinct, when the rising wind whirls it round and round, when the cold becomes so intense as to benumb him, even while he moves, then he regrets his folly of having slighted the kindly invitation of Mr. Fielding's house. But Gray is a proud man; he has had the birth and education of a gentleman, and he cannot go fawning anywhere, uninvited, like a beggar.

At last, hopeless of regaining the track, thoroughly spent, and growing drowsy, he sits down on a crag; the storm whirling round him and freezing his blood. Then he closed his eyes, lost in that dreamy euthanasia which precedes death from cold. From this he is aroused by something warm and wet touching his hand—something lying heavy on his knee. Reluctantly—almost with difficulty—he asserts sufficient will and volition to open his eyes; and then he sees a shepherd's dog which rests its paws upon his knees and licks his hand. At the same the moment a loud hollos is heard. With still more difficulty than he had in opening his eyes, he makes a faint reply, for he is conscious the rescue is at hand. It is scarcely uttered before a shepherd casts back the blinding snow and stands before him.

"If you please, sir, you must come with us. As soon as he heard of the matter, Mr. Fielding sent me and another off, with a horse and the dogs, on the moor after you; for no one, he knew, could live out such a night."

But Gray could only faintly speak. So the shepherd's assistant now coming up with the horse, they place him on it, give him some whisky they have with them, and one mounting behind, so as to hold the benumbed gentleman, the other leads the way back to Graystones. But the way is hard to find, the snow so blinds and baffles them, so lies in monstrous drifts, and the cold is so benumbing; yet through this desolate waste they get at last, and by eight o'clock reach the hall.

There, in the wide porch, a whole group of sympathizing friends welcome the poor gentleman. He cannot talk much, but he replies to the pressure of their warm and kindly words.

"There, take my arm and lean on me," says the same gentleman for whom Gray opened the gate of the little lonely burial-ground this very morn; "you have twice served me to-day—once in a manner irreparable—so let me serve you in turn." Thus saying, Gray is led up stairs to a chamber, where a warm bath and and dry clothes await him. Cherished and refreshed he has no a bite, and has soup and wine and other restorat

The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, July 10, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention must be handed in on or before Thursday morning.

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

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☞ The campaign terms will not more than pay the cost of paper and ink; but we desire to put the paper within the reach of every person desiring it during the present important campaign.

ENLARGEMENT.

We issue the "STAR & SENTINEL" to-day, considerably enlarged. The addition of a full column to each page, and the lengthening of the columns, enables us to give additional matter each week equal to about SIX COLUMNS. We have made this enlargement partly to relieve the press on our advertizing columns, but mainly to give our readers a larger amount of reading matter. We are glad to say that our efforts to present our patrons with a first-class family journal—thoroughly loyal to the principles of the Republican party, but carefully excluding the gross personalities which too frequently characterize partizan controversy—seem to be appreciated. A little over a year ago we started with a much larger circulation than ever before attained by any paper in Adams county, which has been regularly increasing—the last few months alone having brought us nearly one hundred new subscribers. It is our purpose to spare neither labor nor expense to merit the confidence and liberal patronage of our friends, and we shall make such additional Improvements in the future as circumstances demand.

We need scarcely say that this enlargement cost us considerably in the purchase of additional material, and will necessarily largely increase the cost of publication, in additional labor, paper, &c., and we will be under obligations to our friends for a prompt liquidation of their subscriptions and other accounts.

PAY UP!

The enlargement of our paper and the purchase of a new Press, Type, &c., has cost us over $1,000. We have besides several heavy paper bills now due, and we are compelled to call upon our friends to furnish us with the means wherewith to meet them. We have a large amount due us for subscription, Job-work, Advertising, &c., which we would like to realize at once, without the necessity of making out bills. The *cash* system has become a necessity in the newspaper business. We have to pay *cash* for everything connected with the office—Paper, Type, Ink, Labor, &c., and that we may do so promptly, without involving the office, it is absolutely necessary that our patrons pay us with equal promptness. We dislike to *dun* but our present wants demand it. Will those indebted to us please take the hint?

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

We have, on the whole, a clever, prompt paying list of subscribers, who make it a point to gladden the Printer by punctual *advance* payments of their subscriptions. On examining our list, however, we find quite a number, who are in arrears. Our terms are $2 CASH IN ADVANCE. The last few years have effected an entire revolution in the newspaper publishing business—the credit system being abolished by paper, type and ink manufacturers. Publishers being required to pay cash for everything, can no longer afford to carry on their lists any but prompt paying subscribers—least of all dead-heads. We desire to have a clear, clean list of prompt paying patrons, and to this end it is our purpose shortly to revise our list, dropping all who do not manifest a purpose to pay up.

We have a few on our list who were indebted to the former Proprietors.—We have now furnished the "STAR & SENTINEL" for more than a year, and we hereby give notice to all of this class, who do not remit to the present proprietors the amount of subscription for the past year, by the 1st of September next, that their names will be dropped without further notice.

THE Somerset County Copperheads will present Hon. A. H. Coffroth for nomination for Congress. The Bedford county Cops recommend B. F. Meyers, of the Bedford *Gazette*. Fulton county will name George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg. Franklin has no ambitious sons, but Adams will, most probably nominate Wm. McSherry, Esq.

BOTH the Senators from Florida have taken their seat in the U. S. Senate; and, horrible to relate, they sit on the Republican side! The new Representative does the same thing in the House. That's what's the matter with Congressional Reconstruction!

CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Conventions has been the centre of attraction during the past week. It abounded in the old fossils who, in former years, bound the Democratic Party to the fortunes of the secession politicians of the South; and its roll recalls the lists of the Rebel Congress and the Rebel Army.

Forrest, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, was there, the idol of the Democracy of Tennessee. Wade Hampton was there, from South Carolina, backed by Bobham who left his seat in Congress to accept a Commission in the Rebel army, by Gens. Kershaw, and Simonton, and by Judges Inglis and Aldrich who voted for the Secession of the State because they hated the Union. Vance was there from North Carolina, with a body guard of men who left places in the Union Army and Union Congress to fight against the flag to which they had sworn to be faithful. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker of the Rebel House of Representatives, was fittingly present, as was Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina who has for over twenty years been an avowed disunionist, and was eagerest of the eager in 1861 to pull down the temple of the Republic. Not a conspicuous Rebel was absent except Davis who is under indictment, Stephens who was busy at home defending some Secessionists against the charge of murdering a leading Republican "to get rid of him," and Breckenridge who was awaiting the proclamation of amnesty, issued on the 4th, which will permit his return. Of such were the Southern Delegations—men whose hands are covered with blood, whose souls are black with guilt, whose hearts are vindictive with hate, and whose association should be spurned by every man who loves his country.

But Tammany Hall *welcomed* them, because they all have a common cause—the overthrow of the men who protected the country from Rebel assaults, and the restoration to its Government of the malicious and black-hearted men who are the guilty cause of all our woes.

Of the Northern wing of the Convention, what need we say further than that it included Bigler, Clymer and Woodward of Pennsylvania; Church, Tilden and Seymour of New York, and the whole tribe of Northern doughfaces who had not a word to offer for their country when in peril, but whose sympathies and efforts were all with its enemies? The Southern side of the Convention were fighting Rebels; the Northern side, their sneaking sympathizers.

FROM a body thus constituted,—with the treasonable element dominant and represented in its most daring advocates—the loyal people of the nation could expect little good, either in utterance or action. A so-called "Conservative Soldier's Convention," held sessions at the same time as a kind of side show—the latter from time to time sending messages to the simon-pure Copperhead body, affirming their readiness to do any dirty work required, and vote for anything and every thing the Convention might put up. Still there were discordant elements, and it took the Committee on Resolutions Saturday, Sunday and Monday to cook up a platform, the Convention adjourning from day to day. The Committee finally on Tuesday morning made report, which, under the previous question, was put through—no debate being allowed.

The web and woof of this platform is REPUDIATION. Three several planks, in as many different guises, recommend the deliberate repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation, and each one of these successive declarations of national infidelity was greeted in the convention with thunders of applause. Then comes a demand for the immediate and unconditional restoration of the Rebel States, and a fierce denunciation of Congress for undertaking to re-organize them in the interest of loyalty and freedom. Having thus surrendered everything that the nation won by the war, and pronounced in favor of handing over the Government to red-handed Rebels, it is not strange that the Convention carefully avoided the least allusion to the Rebellion or to the gallant heroes who fought to suppress it. There is not in the platform, from beginning to end, the least syllable of condemnation of Treason or Rebellion—not a word of sympathy or cheer for the soldiers of the Union—but all though bitter and malignant arraignments of the Government and loyal men who saved the nation. Not even a word of recognition of the bogus "Soldier's Convention," which so gravenly begged for notice. The truth is that the Rebel element ruled the Convention, and that boldly and defiantly.

The platform disposed of, the Convention set to work to get a Presidential candidate, first adopting the two-thirds rule which has been so fatal in Democratic Conventions to men of mark. The balloting went on drearily throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, without effecting a nomination, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning. We annex the ballotings of Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be seen that President JOHNSON received the compliment of 65 votes on first ballot in recognition of his betrayal of the Republican party, but immediately fell off. PENDLETON started strongly, reaching 150½ on the 8th ballot, a clear majority of the Convention; but the inexorable two-thirds rule proved fatal to him. HANCOCK, who has ingratiated himself with the Rebels by his shameful lowering of the flag for which he so bravely fought, then loomed up, reaching 144½ on 18th ballot. The session was an exceedingly stormy one, motions following motions, with mingled hisses and applause, taxing the capacity of the presiding officer (Gov. SEYMOUR) to preserve a show of order. After the 18th ballot the Convention adjourned.

BALLOTINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Pendleton, Ohio,	105	90½	119½	115½	109	122½
Hancock, Pa.,	33½	45	45½	43½	46	47
A. Johnson, Tenn.,	65	65	34½	32	24	21
English, Conn.,	16	12½	7½	7½	3	0
Hendricks, Ind.,	21½	2	10½	11½	10½	30
R. Johnson, Md.,	5½	6	11	5	9½	3
Doolittle, Wis.,	13	12½	12	12	15	12
Parker, N. J.,	13	13½	13	13	13	13
Packer, Pa.,	26	26	26	26	26	27
Church, N. Y.,	33	33	33½	33	33	33
F. P. Blair, Mo.,	1½	10½	4½	2	10½	3
T. Ewing, Ohio,		½	1	0		
Seymour, N. Y.,			½			

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Pendleton,	137½	150½	144	141½	144½	143½
Hancock,	45½	38	34½	34	34½	34
Hendricks,	39½	25	30½	32½	28	29
English,	6	6	6			
Parker,	7	7	7	7	7	7
Church,	33	33	33			
Packer,	26	26	26½	27½	26	26
A. Johnson,	12½	6	5½	6	5½	4½
Doolittle,	12	12	12	12	12½	12½
Blair,	½	½	½	½	½	½
McClellan,						1
Chase,						½

	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
Pendleton,	134½	130	130½	108½	93½	56½
Hancock,	45½	52	52½	115½	127½	144½
Hendricks,	31	34½	33½	19½	35	47
Parker,	7	7	7	7	7	5½
Packer,	26					
A. Johnson,	5½		5½	5½	6	10
Doolittle,	12½	13	12	12	12	12
Blair,	½					
Chase,	½					½
Pierce,						
Hoffman,					3	3

LATER—BY TELEGRAPH.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR NOMINATED!

The Convention re-assembled yesterday morning, and resumed the balloting amid intense excitement. PENDLETON'S case being hopeless, his name was withdrawn. Three more ballots were had, HANCOCK falling off and HENDRICKS going up. On the 21st ballot stood Hancock 33½, Hendricks 132, Church 33, Doolittle 12, McClellan 1, Johnson 5, Hoffman 1, Florida 3. It becoming evident that the fight for a time between the friends of PENDLETON, HANCOCK, and HENDRICKS would prevent either from getting a two-thirds vote, the Convention in despair abandoned further balloting and nominated Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, by acclamation—a man of ability, but a bold, dangerous politician of the Copperhead stripe, whom the loyal voters of New York rejected in 1864, and whom the loyal voters of the Republic will slaughter next November. JOHNSON, CHASE and HANCOCK take nothing by their betrayal of the Republican party, although all three begged hard to have their infidelity acknowledged by the Convention. Serves them right!

Gen FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, was nominated for Vice-President—a fit companion for SEYMOUR—hard to say which is the worse man.

A telegram from Washington says that the ticket occasions much disappointment among Democratic Congressmen, and is conceded by all to be very weak.

Hon. CHARLES A. ELRIDGE, Democratic member of Congress from Wisconsin, was killed in the afternoon by the explosion of a cannon in Union Square, New York, in honor of SEYMOUR'S nomination.

THE Supreme Court on Thursday last pronounced the Registry law passed by the Legislature last winter unconstitutional—Judges Thompson, Strong and Sharswood concurring, and Judges Read and Agnew dissenting. So much for electing Sharswood to the bench last fall. The Copperheads set up a howl over the passage of the act, and will now be jubilant over this decision, as it will enable them to renew the frauds and ballot-stuffing by which they carried the election last fall. We notice that some of the Republican papers are urging a special session of the Legislature to meet the quibbles of the majority of the Court, and re-enact the law with the omission of the few points objected to. Gov. GEARY, however, is said to be averse to the movement, in consequence of the cost of an extra session.

JOHNSON'S proclamation of general Amnesty, issued on the 4th inst., pardons every Rebel except JEFF. DAVIS. BRECKINRIDGE, who has recently returned to Canada, may now be able to participate in the Presidential campaign—of course on the Rebel side.—The Amnesty applies to a long list of general and high officers in the rebel army, officers of the rebel navy, civil officers of the confederate government, active participants in the rebellion of former rank in the army and navy of the United States, members of the United States Congress previous to the war, and indeed all classes excepted in the previous proclamation, as stated above, excepting only those under indictment before the courts.

The Proclamation was issued in the foolish hope that the New York Convention would accept its author as their candidate. "Would some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us."

"LAFAYETTE WASHINGTON," a colored man, lately the slave of Thomas Gibboney of Virginia, instumping that State against the new Constitution, is in the interest of the Democrats and Conservatives. He is in their pay, goes around with Rebel General Terry, speaks as the General desires, and is quite a pet with Virginia Copperheads. When he's finished there, WALLACE, it is said, proposes to import him to Pennsylvania.

THE Republicans of Somerset county have unanimously nominated for Congress our present able and faithful Representative, Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ.—The Somerset *Herald*, in noticing the nomination, says—

"The unsolicited re-nomination of General KOONTZ for a third term, by the Republicans of this district, is a compliment as flattering as it is deserved. At the suggestion of a few of his personal friends and without his personal knowledge, his name was submitted to the voters at the primary election, and the result is a full unanimous vote in favor of his re-nomination. So marked an expression of the sentiment of the party in this county, should, and we hope will have its due weight and influence in the Congressional conference. This district is a very close one, and the adversary will make a determined and desperate effort to carry it. We submit therefore to our friends in the other counties, that although the names of several worthy gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the nomination, that the great popularity of Gen. KOONTZ in this county—the only one in the district polling a reliable, and decisive Republican majority—and the very acceptable manner (*to all the district*) in which he has discharged his official duties, should have very great weight, when the choice of a candidate is to be determined. The ability and firm adherence to principle of our candidate have been proved beyond question; add to this great availability, and all the elements to insure success will be found centered in him.

THE New York "Conservative Soldiers' Convention," which met as a "tender" to the Copperhead National Convention, was an eminently "conservative" body, as shown by the antecedents of some of the "soldiers" who figured in it. Take the following for example:

N. B. Forrest, General in the Rebel Army and the butcher of Fort Pillow.
B. H. Hill, General in the Rebel Army.
John B. Gorden, General in the Rebel Army.
Thomas L. Price, General in the Rebel Army.
Z. B. Vance, non-fighting General in the Rebel service.
Wade Hampton, General in Rebel Army.
J. C. Jarrett, Rebel Spy during the War.
Robert Ould, Rebel Agent for the exchange of prisoners.
M. W. Gary, General in the Rebel Army.
M. L. Bonham, General in the Rebel Army.

These are only a few of the most prominent. Of Rebel Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants, there are a host. The State of South Carolina alone sends the following distinguished civilians to the National Convention:

Hon. James Chesnut, a seceding U. S. Senator and member of the Rebel Congress.
Judge A. P. Aldrich, removed last year by Gen. Canby for open hostility to the Government.
Hon. John D. Manning, Ex-Governor, and member of the State Committee that declared South Carolina out of the Union.
Hon. M. L. Bonham, one of the seceding members of the 35th Congress, rebel Governor of South Carolina, and one of the Rebel Commissioners to Buchanan in 1861, who demanded that the General Government should not attempt to hold Fort Sumpter.
Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett, the Calhoun of the Rebellion, and the first man who in the U. S. Congress, of which he was both a Representative and a Senator, openly advocated a dissolution of the Union.

WE give to-day two capital portraits of our Standard-bearers, GRANT and COLFAX. They are the most life-like cuts we have yet seen. No Republican can fail to be pleased with their possession.

A RETROSPECT IN POLITICS.

Major Lawrence U. S. Marshal, was recently assassinated at Russellville, Ky., by a man named McCarty, who was employed by the rebel citizens to get Lawrence out of the way. He left the *Fifth Union man who has been shot in Russellville within the last few months*; and the Court there, which is presided over by a man who left Kentucky and joined the Rebel army, has not punished a single one of the murderers. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving an account of these outrages, closes his letter with this feeling paragraph:

The Unionists of Russellville are doomed men. Their murder or expulsion is resolved upon. It is only a question of time. Many of them are men of property. Dr. Blakey is one of the wealthiest men in the county. I state it mildly when I say that a perfect reign of terror exists in this part of the State. There is no possible safety or protection of life or property whatever, for a Union men here. The civil courts, county officers, judges, sheriffs, local magistrates, are all in the hands of rebels, and woe to the unfortunate Unionist that falls into their clutches. Were I living here, and a man owed me a hundred dollars and refused to pay, I would give him the debt; if I owed him a hundred dollars, and he claimed double the amount, I would pay it at once. No man who has ever favored the Federal Government is safe. The negroes that were in its service have been butchered by scores. It is so common to shoot them that it excites no remark whatever. Public sentiment approves it.—The people of the North will never know what the loyal men of the South are called on to endure, and it is sad to reflect that these men, who were the only friends of the Government at the South during the war, are now turned over to the mercy of its enemies.

This is the "peace" the Rebel Democracy have given Kentucky.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

Part of the Copperhead programme is to carry the campaign by square *lying*, and a favorite topic is the expenses of the Government. They tell the most frightful tales, and absolutely set no bounds to their falsification. That our readers may be prepared to refute these charges, we subjoin an extract from a speech made last week in Congress, on the subject, by Hon. James G. Blaine, a prominent member of the Committee on appropriations whose business it is to scan the expenses and who knows that of which he speaks. He said:

The ordinary expenditures of this fiscal year would be as follows: Executive, legislative and judicial, embracing all salaries and contingencies, $17,480,000; for the army, $33,081,013; for the navy, $17,000,000; for West Point Military Academy, $330,000; for Post Office Department $2,500,000; consular and diplomatic service, $1,206,434; for Indian Bureau, Treaties, &c., $7,000,000; for rivers and harbors, $4,700,000; for collecting the revenue, $9,969,000; for civil expenses of the various departments, $6,020,000; miscellaneous expenses of all kinds including the cost of certain public buildings, expenses of reconstruction and of closing up the Freedman's Bureau, $9,000,000; deficiencies in appropriations, $2,560,000. Total, 108,349,447. The same class of expenses in Buchanan's time amounted to over $70,000,000 per annum in gold coin. At that time the entire population of the country was less than 30,000,000, while to-day it is about 36,000,000. Adding 40 cent. premium on gold to bring the expenditures of the two eras to the same standard and it will be found that one year of Buchanan's expenditure would amount to $98,-000,000 in the currency of to-day, and if we add one third for the increase of population and consequent legitimate increase of expenditure, we find the sum total of one year of Buchanan's expenditure would be $130,000,000, while we spend less than $109,000,000.

Mr. Blaine strongly supported this view of the greater economy of our government in recent years by a comparison of the army expenses under Floyd with those under Grant; showing that each regiment of the army has cost but half what it did in 1860.

THE MURDER OF HON. GEORGE W. ASHBURN OF GEORGIA.

Our readers will remember the murder of this leading Republican of Georgia, a few months ago in Atlanta. Gen. MEADE organized Military Commissioners to try the men who are charged with the crime; and they were defended by A. H. STEPHENS and other prominent lawyers. The testimony for the prosecution has closed, and the verdict may be expected in a few days. The case is made out clearly against some of the prisoners. We append extracts from the testimony, to show how deliberately the murder was planned:

"On Tuesday Sergeant Charles Marshall, of the U. S. A., Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, was called. He was one of the persons arrested for the murder, and has since made a full confession. He had not answered a dozen questions when a visible sensation overspread the Court, counsel and spectators.

In the clearest and most direct manner he went on to tell how he was first approached upon the subject of killing Ashburn by Dr. Kirkey, about three weeks before the murder; how he had been associating with the Democrats about Columbus, and made to believe that the death of Ashburn was necessary; how Kirkeey a few days before the affair informed him that a party was made up to do the killing, and told him to be ready; how a mask was sent him the night of the murder, with a note telling him to meet the rest at midnight; how he went to a vacant lot near Ashburn's house, meeting Kirkocey, Henness, Hudson, Dake, Barber, Bedell, Malone and others; how they then proceeded to the house, broke in the doors, and massacred poor Ashburn, as is already so well known.

The witness stated distinctly that, although he had mingled intimately with the citizens of Columbus for a year, and especially the Democrats, he knew no cause for their animosity against Ashburn, *except his opposing politics*.

A. H. Stephens cross-examined the witness, but failed to shake his testimony in a single particular.

The next witness examined was George F. Betts. He was a citizen of Columbus and raised there. He also was one of the party that killed Ashburn and has also made a full confession. As he went on to confirm, in almost every particular, the statements of the first witness, the astonishment in Court was even greater than before. He gave as his reason for assisting to kill Ashburn, that he thought he was a tyrant, and ought to be put out of the way, but the immediate inducement was fifty or a hundred dollars offered him by Kirkocey.

In Bett's case as in Marshall's, the cross-examination failed to shake the testimony.

Alex. Gordon Bennett was next called to the stand. This is the man who stood behind the door of the room in which Ashburn was killed, and saw the whole transaction. He related all the circumstances of the murder with much minuteness, and identified Dake positively, and Hudson can be found than Gen. GRANT. His wisdom in council, his moral courage, and his explusive attention to what pertains to his duties, render him eminently fit to be Chief Magistrate of the nation. I cannot doubt that a very large majority of his fellow-citizens are of the same opinion. I may say the same, with equal propriety, of the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. I am very truly yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

AMONG the Delegates to the New York Convention was Gen. FORREST, the Rebel hero of the Fort Pillow massacre. He was in the right place.

ADVERTISERS.—We have received from T. C. EVANS, 129 Washington st., Boston, "The Advertiser's Hand Book," containing a select list of newspapers throughout the United States, for the consideration of advertisers. Mr. EVANS is an enterprising advertising agent, who takes pains to make his agency valuable to his customers.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—Clubs now organising for the Campaign can be furnished with Caps, Capes and other equipments at great reduction of prices by referring to advertisement of W. HOWARD BROOKS & STEVENSON. 1t

ROOMS AND BOARDING—Can be had by calling at Mr. JOSEPH LITTLE'S, West Middle st., 8t

GENERAL NEWS.

CALIFORNIA is producing strawberries weighing five to the pound.

A FOND mother in Cincinnati broke her arm while spanking a disobedient infant the other day.

Our exchanges from all parts report Sunday as one of the hottest days in the records of heat of each of locality.

THE Siamese twins are about to undergo a surgical operation to be separated. The operation is to be undergone in Paris.

A CHILD of eleven years of age poisoned her mother, in Nashville, the other day, for refusing to give her dessert after dinner.

FROM present appearances there will not be more than one fourth of a crop of peaches in Delaware this season.

A DRAWBRIDGE gave way in San Francisco on the 4th, precipitating sixty persons into deep water, and drowning quite a number.

L. C. BAKER, who acquired considerable notoriety during and since the war as a Government detective, died at Philadelphia on Friday.

By the explosion of a rocket, Saturday evening, in the spire of St. John's Church, Buffalo, the structure took fire and was totally destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

THE Directors of the Poor of Schuylkill county employ a corps of doctors to visit sick families in indigent circumstances, free of charge.

PETER CAGGER, a prominent Democratic politician of Albany, N. Y., was killed on Monday night in New York city by being thrown from a carriage.

FLAKE'S Galveston *Bulletin* published on the 24th of June "an imperfect return from about seventy counties in Texas of the murders and assaults with attempt to kill in Texas during 1867." The list numbers 411 cases, and was prepared by the Secretary of State.

SINGULAR DISEASES AMONG HORSES.—During the past few weeks a singular disease, which baffles the skill of the best veterinary surgeons, has been raging among the horses in the town of Rye, in Westchester county, N. Y. The disease attacks the horses in the throat, and is accompanied by the symptoms similar to those of diptheria in the human family. Mr. James Morrison, of Rye, has lost five horses, each valued at $500, and others persons have suffered from the same cause. A consultation has been held by several eminent veterinary surgeons, but none of them have been able to explain the cause of the disease.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The financial statement of receipts of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1868, will be completed in a few days and will show the actual receipts to be somewhat in excess of the estimates of Commissioner Wells, furnished to the Committee of Ways and Means at the beginning of the session. The estimated receipts on customs were $163,000,000, and they will reach $165,000,000. On internal revenue the estimates were $190,000,000, while the receipts will reach $193,000,000. The estimate of receipts from miscellaneous sources were $40,000,0000, and the actual receipts will exceed that sum.

ON the last inst., a number of raftsmen stopped at Alma, Iowa, a small town on the Mississippi river, and having drunk much whiskey demanded more. Fearing the consequences the saloon keeper refused to give them any, and in their rage the raftsmen proceeded to the task of demolishing every drinking establishment in the place. This was soon accomplished, when they attacked the stores and private residences, and robbed, beat and maltreated the inmates. The County Sheriff and his Deputy attempted to restore order, but some of the raftsmen drew their revolvers and shot him and his companion dead, and then fired promiscuously into the crowd, dangerously wounding a number of others. The German citizens at last constituted themselves into a vigilance committee, and proceeded to clean out the invaders.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.—Congress has the power to divide Texas into five States, but only with the consent of their people; and they are not likely soon to give their consent. The petition of the Texas Convention asks that three States and one Territory be formed. Texas would according to the boundaries assigned, have thirty-seven thousand four hundred square miles and four hundred thousand people; Navarro, sixty thousand square miles and four hundred thousand people; Alamo, fifty-seven thousand square miles and two hundred thousand people. The proposed Territory would have but six thousand people. Few people know what an empire Texas is. It would make twenty-five New Hampshires, or more than five New Yorks, or nearly six Pennsylvanias. It is nearly three times as large as the Island of Great Britain, and and nearly half as large again as France.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—WASHINGTON, July 2.—In relation to the condition of the crops the Agricultural Department reports an increased acreage in nearly every State. There is no increase in the fall acreage of New England except 4 per cent. in Vermont.

In Pennsylvania the acreage is very slightly enlarged, about 3 per cent. for winter wheat. In Delaware a reduction of 7 per cent. appears; while an increase of 9 per cent. is shown in Maryland, 11 in Virginia, 17 in North Carolina, 21 in South Carolina, 11 in Georgia, 10 in Alabama, 53 in Mis-issippi, 31 in Arkansas, 40 in Tennessee and 30 in West Virginia. In Texas a decrease is shown of 6 per cent., and in Kentucky of 1 per cent. Spring wheat is not grown in the South. The increased average in the West, where the great bulk of the wheat crop of the country is grown, is of peculiar significance. Of the States in which winter wheat is most largely cultivated, Ohio presents an increase of 5 per cent. of that variety, Indiana 10 per cent. and Michigan 17 per cent. In other portions of these States an unusual effort has been made to enlarge the area by spring sowing, showing respectively, 11, 14 and 6 per cent. increase.

In Kansas the increase in winter sown wheat is 25 per cent. An analysis of the western averages will show a general average of about 11 per cent. increase in the fall sowing and 28 per cent. in the breadth of spring wheat, altogether an increase of 18 to 20 per cent. A promise of the best crop ever sown is held out.

One Kentucky correspondent says: "I am compelled now to say that I never in all my life saw a greater outcome in wheat, and this remark is applied to all the counties west of the Tennessee river." More or less complaint is made throughout Virginia and Maryland of the appearance of rust upon the blades, which has affected the stalk but slightly in most cases, and done little damage to the crop. Similar reports have come from parts of Ohio and Kentucky. The weather, which has been so wet during the period of growth, has generally been quite propitious as the period for ripening approached.

About the usual average of rye is reported. Kentucky, Missouri and Minnesota have given increased attention to barley, but most of the other States are either slightly below the average or barely up to it. An increased area in oats, averaging 7 per cent. for the entire country, is reported.

Delaware and Wisconsin are the only States failing to give increased acreage in pasturage.

The appearance of apple blossoms was unusually late on the Atlantic coast.

In the central part of the West the bloom of orchards was not generally abundant.—It was small on the Atlantic coast between New York and Georgia, with the single exception of apples. West of the Mississippi it was large, and in some localities excessive.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Edward Lawyer has been appointed Teller of the 1st National Bank of Westminister, in place of Charles J. Yingling resigned.—Rev. P. A. Stroble has been elected Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Westminister.

CUMBERLAND.—Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., of Cincinnati, has been elected Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Carlisle.—The store of Nicholas & Bowman, at Camp Hill, was robbed on the night of the 24th ult.—The P. O. Department and Cumberland Valley Railroad are at loggerheads, and no mails have been carried over the road since the 1st inst., the company demanding more pay than the Department is willing to give.

FRANKLIN.—Samuel Grove, near Rock Spring, had the thumb of his right hand shot off last week by the accidental discharge of a pistol.—The Republican County Convention has been called to meet on the 5th of August.—Dr. T. J. McClanahan has been appointed Physician to the Poorhouse.—The barn of John Hollinger, near Greencastle, was fired by firecrackers on Sunday last and destroyed with about 20 tons of hay.

FREDERICK.—Among the Registers of voters appointed by Gov. Swan, is L. M. Motter for Emmitsburg district.—Henry Jones, colored, aged 19 years, was drowned in the Catoctin on the 28th ult., while bathing.—James Hergesheimer, while working at the residence of Mr. Gorsuch, in Frederick, on the 3d inst., fell from the second-story, breaking several ribs.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad was held at Woodsboro' on the 30th ult., but in consequence of defective notice no organization was effected. Another meeting will be held.

LANCASTER.—Jacob Brubaker fell from a barn near Rohrestown, last week, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few hours.—Samuel Rohrer, of Adamstown, and Christian Hoffer, Rohrerstown, died of lockjaw last week; both occasioned by slight wounds.—William George, of Penn township, had his thigh bone fractured on the 29th ult., while loading hay, and falling from the wagon.

WASHINGTON.—Michael Rudisello, aged 60 years, while harnessing a horse to go to Church on Sunday last, was kicked in the abdomen by a young colt, causing almost instant death.—Col. H. W. Dellinger, of Clearspring, had his leg fractured below the knee some ten days ago, from a fall while fishing.—The 1st National Bank of Hagerstown has declared a Dividend of 7 per cent. for last 6 months.—Mrs. Mary Snyder, near Hagerstown, died on the 28th ult., very suddenly, aged 95 years.

YORK.—A son of O. P. Weiser, aged 8 years, was drowned in the Codorus on the 30th ult., while bahting.—Henry M. Snyder, of Lower Chanceford, was killed by lightning last week, while hoeing corn.—The Shrewsbury Camp meeting will be held on the 13th of August, at New Freedom.—Christian Vogel was waylaid on Market Square, in York, on the night of the 2d inst., and robbed of $130.—On the 2d inst., a son of John Trone, Heidleburg township, had his leg so badly cut by a reaper, that the foot had to be amputated.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—A letter to the New York *Herald*, from Salisbury, N. C., June 26, says:

A most exciting spectacle has been witnessed here to-day in the public execution of Rufus Ludwig for killing his wife, to whom he had been married only eleven days. The instant he touched the platform a most extraordinary and exciting scene ensued. He at once made a wild plunge forward with the intention of leaping off the platform on the farther side, and with the evident purpose of making a break and a desperate endeavor to push his way through the crowd and escape his impending doom.

He succeeded in throwing his feet and legs off the platform, but the two officers having hold of his arms and shoulders held fast, and pulling him back he fell with the weight of his head still on the platform, his legs and part of his body still projecting over the edge. Several of the nearest officers of the guard at once rushed to the assistance of the Sheriff, and laid hold of Ludwig's legs, endeavoring to shove him backward on the platform. But the prisoner struggled with almost superhuman strength. With all the vigor of his powerful and muscular frame, nerved by despair, he wrestled with fate. For a long time he uttered no word, but with convulsive and rapid movements of arms and legs strove to wrench himself from the grasp of the eight or ten men who now had hold of him.

A thrill of awe and horror ran through the immense assemblage, and it swayed to and fro like a forest shaken by a mighty wind. Some turned and fled from the awful spectacle; exclamations of excitement and terror broke forth from others; women and negroes shrieked. Such a scene is not often witnessed in this world. But those whose duty it was to act remained calm and cool.

The guard brought their muskets to a "ready." The noose was two feet above his head as he lay, and powerful efforts were used to push him up to it. Meanwhile the platform grew rickety, and several were employed in steadying it.

The noose was at last put on and drawn tight around his neck. He clinched it convulsively, and still used his feet to the utmost in kicking off those who had hold of him. It took several minutes to pinion his hands and feet—he meanwhile lying on his side and choking to death as fast as possible, for the rope was stretched by his weight. His face was perfectly livid and his eyes starting from their sockets, presenting a spectacle not easily forgotten, the Sheriff being too busy subduing and pinioning him to take time to put on the white cap. The frightful scene was then terminated.

OUR exchanges notice a number of deaths from sun stroke, especially in the cities during the last week.

Special Notices.

SPRER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor. See advertisement in another column. Sept. 4.—1y

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP.

ERASIVE SOAP.

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. [May 16, 1867.—1y

TO THE LADIES.—FOR ONLY NOE DOLLAR,

We are selling *Silks, Shawls, Dry* and *Fancy Goods* of every description, also, *Boots, Shoes, Furniture*, &c. Splendid *Premiums* from $5 to $400, sent *free of charge* to persons sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address.

WYETH & CO.,
Successors to MASSMORE & CO.,
42 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

P. O., Box, 2931. Feb. 5.—6m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 964 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secret in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Nov. 30, 1867.—1y

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the only infallible Hair Preparation for

RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND STRENGTHENING ITS GROWTH.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

IT WILL KEEP THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT LUXURIOUS, AND SILKEN.

Our Treatise on Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. July 10.—1y.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

CARRIAGE-MAKING RESUMED.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUS

Farming Implements &c.

GRISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING

GRAIN SEPARATOR,

CLEANER AND BAGGER,

With the latest improved Triple-geared Horse Power, either Gear or Belt.

This machine has successfully competed with all the best of the different patented Grain Separators, and we fear the reputation of being the best Separator ever produced; in fact, the only Separator and Cleaner ever before the public to give general satisfaction. The machine is conveniently arranged for hauling from threshing, being permanently fixed on two wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it can be run directly from a barn floor as a common reaper and shaker. It is also easily put in operation. It is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, compact and cleanly to work by while in operation, and making near the dust as the common machine or other Separators.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation farmers are giving them we must come to the conclusion that it is the very machine that farmers want.

The following are a few of the persons who have got this machine, well known, and to whom the public are referred for further information:

Wm. J. Peters, Flora Dale, Adams co., Penna.
Wm. Kohler, near New Oxford " "
John D. Hontz, " Gettysburg " "
Henry Hatchell, York springs, " "
Daniel Peters, Bendersville, " "

Orders will be received by either of these gentlemen, as also by Robert S. Hoover, East Berlin, Pa.—for further information address

ABRAM BURKHOLDER, Agent,
June 10—4m Clearspring, York co., Pa.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

MODGES' PATENT OHIO AND BUCKEYE, BALL & COMPANY'S WORLD'S REAPER & MOWER.

HAVING had considerable experience in the sale of Reaping and Mowing Machines in the last few years, I have made it a point before to machine to the farmer that will not when thoroughly tested give general satisfaction, and hence I decline the agency for all but what I regard a very best in the market. I now offer to the farmers during Season, two of what I consider the best machine in use. Last season I sold thirty-five of the OHIO & BUCKEYE, and they have given entire satisfaction. No machine has been exchanged, neither has there been any difficulty with any to whom they were sold—all paying and receiving machines promptly. Certificates from those who have purchased, could be procured but I deem it unnecessary—but for information would refer those using machines in any of the following gentlemen who have purchased and have been using them:

Jacob Reffensperger, Edward Wagoner,
William Wert, Jr., Samuel Wagoner,
Benjamin Shelly, William Bigham,
Henry Horner, Noah Bigham,
Isaac Hollinger, Dr. Goldsborough,
John Herbst, Henry Rosenstine,
Joseph Gelbaugh, James Marshall,
Jacob Culp, Frederick Peffer,
George Bushey, Henry Peffer,
Daniel March, Henry Rutt,

his machine has been awarded medals and first premiums by the Pennsylvania, New York and New York State, and by hundreds of County Fairs in all parts of the country, including Adams County fair, having received the first Premium at Bendersville, and at Gettysburg in 1867, as best on exhibition.

This machine has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over machines which have stood for years as first class. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of work manship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation to all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the farmer. In reliability this machine has been considerably improved in the present season, and is warranted to give general satisfaction or no sale.

THE WORLD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

This is an entire new machine, but judging from the construction and the testimonials it has received, will be the leading machine. It is a self-raking, self-rake, side delivery, and self-dump, making every wheel and cog exact, fitting so close and running so true, that it runs as easy as the machine much lighter of draft, and not liable to get out of repair. The gearing is all closed in a manner the same as a watch, thereby excluding all dust, dirt, or grass, and indeed preventing everything that is calculated to prove injurious to the machinery. To it, you simply open the lid when all the wearing places are exposed and constantly oiled—there are no exposed cogs and gearing, and in the same way and when once tightened down—there is no danger of working loose, as at the case with other machines. The Company do not hesitate in saying that this machine, with proper care, will last a man a life time, which is more than every other should take into consideration, before buying the different high priced machines.

TESTIMONY OF REV. JACOB B. TROSTLE.

Rev. Wm. Wible:—Last year I purchased one of your WORLD'S REAPERS, and used it last harvest in cutting my own Canada thistles and some of my neighbors, and have no hesitation in saying it gave me more satisfaction as a machine—than any I have ever used, although I have used seven or eight other machines. As regards the next machine in market, sum on her hesitate to recommend it as such to any person wanting a first-class machine.

Yours, &c., J. D. TROSTLE.

I am also furnish BALL'S OHIO to those wishing one.

I can furnish these machines to suit farmers, and will sell as single Mowers or Combined Machines as Reaper—Self-Rake—Hand-Rake—Dropper, and Self-Rake combined. I am also agent for M'S DROPPER, which I can furnish to those in use of machine. Those having old machines can have the knife sharpened. Prompt to be accommodated. Having in their orders early and naming the kind of machine to which they wish them to be attached. Price $30.

Simple machines can be seen at the residence of the subscriber, two miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to any of the following gentlemen who have purchased and have been using them:

Jacob Reffensperger, Edward Wagoner,
William Wert, Jr., Samuel Wagoner,
Benjamin Shelly, William Bigham,
Henry Horner, Noah Bigham,
John Herbst, Dr. Goldsborough,
Joseph Gelbaugh, Henry Rosenstine,
Jacob Culp, James Marshall,
George Bushey, Frederick Peffer,
Daniel March, Henry Rutt,

and Wagoner.

This machine has been awarded medals and first premiums by the Pennsylvania, New York and New York State, and by hundreds of County Fairs in all parts of the country, including Adams County fair, having received the first Premium at Bendersville, and at Gettysburg in 1867, as best on exhibition.

This machine has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over machines which have stood for years as first class. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workman

The Farm and Fireside.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

The diseases of poultry, being taken in time, may not result in a serious malady, too often resulting in death; but procrastination is generally as fatal in poultry keeping as anything else.

The ailments of fowls may generally be traced to a variable temperature, to irregular, injudicious feeding, or to their being kept on ground which has become impure with their use of it. Judicious feeding, perfect cleanliness, and occasional removal to new ground, will, to a great extent, keep fowls healthy.

The following are the principal diseases among them:

Apoplexy, evidenced by inflamation of the brain.

Trachical inflammation (or gapes), with parasitic worms in the windpipe.

Roup, which is highly infectious, and a very deadly disease, but if taken in time can be cured. The premonitory symptoms are a slight hoarseness, and catching in the breath as if from cold.

Moulting, with old fowls, is often so severe and so protracted, that it carries them off. The young are also victims of leg weakness and bad feathering.

Sickly fowls should always be removed from the fowl-house on the first symptoms of illness, as they are generally ill used by their companions—pecked at, and evidently become objects of dislike.

Apoplexy with fowls, as in human beings, is difficult to cure. It is generally the result of high feeding, and is most common among laying hens, which are sometimes found dead on the nest—the expulsive efforts required in laying being the immediate cause of the attack.

The only hope for cure consists in instant and copious bleeding, by opening a vein with a sharp-pointed penknife or lancet.—The largest of the veins seen on the underside of the wing, should be selected, and opened in a longitudinal direction, not cut across, and so long as the thumb is pressed on the vein at any point between the opening and the body, the blood will be found to flow freely. Light food and rest should be given the bird after the operation.

Gapes, in nine cases out of ten, are obtained from rain or impure water, and if a certain preventive (not cure) is desired, the use of camphor will be found the most efficient remedy. A small lump, about the size of a peanut kept constantly in the vessel from which the fowls drink, will make gapes unknown in your yard. Having carefully adopted this precaution this year more particularly, and having raised over two hundred chickens, without one case of gapes, I can testify that camphor is the only certain remedy. My neighbor T——, who is also a member of the American Poultry Society, and who has equal and if not superior advantages to mine for poultry rearing, has lost three-fourths of his chickens by gapes, which I attribute to his use of rain water and non-use of camphor.

Rain water will, after having stood some time, be found, by examination under a microscope, to contain worms identical with those taken from the throat of a chicken suffering under gapes.

Roup, if treated at the outset, may be cured by feeding, twice a day, with stale crusts of bread soaked in strong ale. Dry housing and cleanliness are indispensible.

Fowls sometimes waste away without any apparent disorder. In such cases a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil per day will often be found a most efficacious remedy.

Scouring or diarrhœa is caused by the too abundant use of relaxing food. Cayenne pepper, or chalk, or both, mixed with meal or boiled rice, check the complaint.

Leg weakness is generally caused by the size and weight of the body being more than the legs can bear. It is shown by the bird resting on the first joint. Being entirely the result of weakness, the best treatment is that which gives general strength and stamina to the sufferer. Tincture of iron, say five drops to a saucer of water must be given.—[*Essay by S. M. Sanders, read at the meeting of the American Poultry Society.*

CHERRIES—CAUSES OF FAILURE.

Although the cherry is one of the most valued fruits, for some reason which I cannot explain, it does not appear to have attracted the same attention on the part of cultivators, which has been given to other small fruits. We all know that in its season it is prized as highly as the strawberry or raspberry, and for general family use, whether in its freshly matured, dried or preserved state, it is decidedly superior to either—such, at least, is my opinion. Now, why is it that we have comparatively so few *really* good cherries? It may be that farmers have not the patience to await the period required for young trees to come into bearing; or it may be that those living remote from market facilities do not deem the fruit of sufficient importance to induce them to invest in the purchase of the better varieties of trees, or, what perhaps is more reasonable, want of success which has so frequently attended cherry culture may have disheartened them.

But whatever the cause, I am one of those who believe it will "never do to give it up so," and with the hope of obviating in part one of the causes of failure, I would direct attention to a fact adverted to in the April number of the *Journal of Horticulture*, in which the writer takes the sensible ground that excessive manuring, which causes too rapid growth, the bursting of the bark, the exudation of gum, and the subsequent death of the limbs on which this occurs, has become too prevalent—that cherry trees may be kinked with kindness, and that if planted in locations where they will remain in grass, the difficulties named will to a great exten be obviated.

This is my experience exactly. Some years ago, we had on the old homestead a number of Heart Cherry trees, which were in grass, and which had never received any manure, until, in an unfortunate hour, the ground was plowed, and with the hope of increasing the already bountiful crops, we applied an extra coating of manure, and continued the practice for two or three years in succession. *The results* were precisely similar to those referred to. Our trees began to decline in yield and vigor, and we came to the conclusion that we were about to loose them. Without suspecting the cause, we for several years ceased our applications of manure, allowing the grass to grow as formerly. To our great surprise and gratification, the trees began to assume a more healthful appearance, the bark ceased to crack, the exudations of gum did not occur, and, superadded to these encouraging signs, we got good fruit again and plenty of it.

I leave it to your readers to determine for themselves, whether it was the extra manuring or the plowing that did the damage.—My opinion is that both had something to do with it, and the evidence given by the writer quoted corroborates this opinion.—EDGAR MORELY, *in Fruit Culturist.*

ODDITS.—Youatt, the well-known veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystal of the nitrate of silver rubbed into the wound will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal.——The noise of cannon has been heard a distance of more than two hundred and fifty miles; by applying the ear to the solid earth.——The *Scientific American* pooh-poohs the old notion that "stub twist" gun barrels made out of old horse nails are better than if made out of new nails or any other iron of the same original toughness.

Confections, Toys, Notions &c.

E. H. MINNIGH,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

next door to the Keystone Hotel,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Confection, Periodical and News Depot.

The Daily Papers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and choice Magazines.

All kinds of Confections, Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

ICE CREAM & CAKES

supplied to families and parties at shortest rates.

March 25.—tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LADIES' COMPANIONS,

TOILET SETS,

WRITING DESKS,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY CHINA & BOHEMIAN VASES,

TOYS, &C., &C., &C.,

AT A. R. FEISTEL'S,

Opposite Fahnestocks' Store.

Gettysburg, April 1, 1868.—tf

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

Chambersburg St., Gettysburg,

next door to Eagle Hotel,

Having completed his new building, has opened the largest assortment of Confections ever offered in Gettysburg, including

FRENCH AND COMMON CANDIES,

Toys, Nuts, &c., and everything belonging to a first-class Confectionery, with special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ICE CREAM

supplied on shortest notice.

Feb. 12.—tf

JOHN M. MINNIGH.

Diamond Confectionery & Ice Cream Saloon

BALTIMORE Street, two doors above Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. Having returned from the city with a full stock of Confectionery, I will sell at the very lowest profits—including

FRENCH & COMMON CANDIES,

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Toys, Notions, &c., and everything belonging to a first-class Confectionery, with CAKES, MEAD AND LEMONADE. Also,

ICE CREAM

supplied on short notice.

May 20.—tf

DIAMOND SEGAR STORE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his Segar Store to the NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, where he asks a continuance of the public patronage. His new location is one of the most

CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT,

and his stock of Segars among the most choice and satisfactory.

He will keep on hand the best BRANDS, and will manufacture for general sale throughout the county. He will sell at the lowest living prices, and at wholesale and retail.

He is also the agent for the Richmond (Va.) Tobacco Works, and will sell their Chewing Tobacco, at wholesale lower than it can be bought in the city.

Remember the place, in the Diamond, between Brinkhoff's Store and McClellan's Hotel.

WASHINGTON BIERBOWER.

April 8, 1868.—tf

Let all the People Come!

Fancy Goods and Confectionery Store.

THE undersigned, having bought out J. M. Warner's Fancy Goods and Confectionery Store, on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' Store, Gettysburg, invites the public's patronage. Large and tasteful as the stock has been, no effort will be spared to render it still more attractive and desirable. He now offers

Writing Desks,	Plain Candy,
Work Boxes,	Fancy do.,
Portfolios,	Pickles,
Satchels,	Sardines,
Pocket Books,	Lobsters,
China Toys,	Chow-chow,
Pocket Cutlery,	Fancy Cakes,
Jewelry,	Ferma Crackers,
Chess,	Wine Biscuits,
Brushes,	Mouroon do.,
Perfumery,	Fire Works,
Soaps,	Pens & Pencils,
Combs,	Writing Papers,
Fruits,	Envelopes,
Nuts,	Tobacco & Segars,
Syrups,	&c., &c., &c.,

"TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION."

He intends to sell everything at the lowest possible prices, believing that "small profits" bring "quick sales," and are therefore best for seller. Come one—come all!

A. R. FEISTEL.

April 1, 1868.—tf

Livery Stables.

GETTYSBURG LIVERY, SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

THE Preprietor of these Stables, feeling thankful for the liberal patronage here tofore received, begs leave to inform the public that he continues the LIVERY BUSINESS at his old stand on Washington street, Gettysburg, near the Railroad, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate persons with anything in his line.

HORSES, COACHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, and competent drivers sent along if desired. Persons will be conveyed to other towns, or to any place in the country. His stock and Coaches are of the first class, and no pains will be spared to make passengers comfortable. He is prepared at all times to furnish coaches for funerals; and also to parties desiring to go over the Battle Field or to visit the Springs.

ALSO—HORSES AND MULES

will be bought and sold at all times. Persons desiring to purchase stock will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, as his stock is warranted to be as represented or no sale. He has a fine lot of Horses and Mules at present on hand which will be sold on reasonable terms. They are sound and free from disease, and are guaranteed to work as represented. Persons will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

May 26, 1867.—tf NICHOLAS WEAVER.

THE EAGLE LIVERY,

SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations to this line. He has provided himself with Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., of the latest style, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples" but all of the "A-1" order.

Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished.

Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms.

Visitors to the Battle-field politely attended to, and reliable drivers furnished if desired.

Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train.

Horses bought, sold or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no gouging."

Particular attention paid to furnishing Horses and Hacks for Funerals.

By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

T. F. TATE.

May 20, 1867.—

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Every kind of Gentlemen's Wear,

SUCH AS

LINEN COLLARS,

PAPER CUFFS,

PAPER BOSOMS,

COTTON STOCKINGS,

GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TRAVELING SACKS,

UMBRELLAS,

CANES, &c., &c.

I keep Gentlemen's Wear of all kinds and will sell them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ALSO

Boys' Hats & Shoes,

in great variety.

☞ Give me a call before purchasing else where.

April 22, 1867.—tf THEO. C. NORRIS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF HATS FOR 1868.

S. S. M'CREARY

HAS just received a fresh and general assortment of HATS, including the very latest style of fine Silk Cassimere, and Soft Fur Hats, and also a large supply of fine and low priced Wool HATS and CAPS for Men and BOYS. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call. [April 22, 1867.—tf.

TRUNKS, Valises, Oil, Carpet and Railroad Sacks, at CUNNINGHAM'S.

FLY-NETS, Umbrellas and Hosiery, &c., at CUNNINGHAM'S.

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars and Pipes, at CUNNINGHAM'S.

LINEN and Paper Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs and a great variety of Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds, at CUNNINGHAM'S.

DRESS Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

CLOTH Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

FANCY Cassimer Summer Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

SUMMER Cassimer Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

LINEN Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

COTTONADE Coats, Pants and Vests at CUNNINGHAM'S.

LINEN Cotton and Wool Shirts and Drawers at CUNNINGHAM'S.

EIGHT-DAY 30-hour and Alarm CLOCKS at CUNNINGHAM'S.

VIOLINS, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Accordeons, &c., at CUNNINGHAM'S.

KLINGEL'S Boot and Shoe Emporium,

BALTIMORE STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest and cheapest variety of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for Spring and Summer, ever offered in Gettysburg. His stock consists of

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, all styles,
LADIES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c.
GENTS' LARGE VARIETY,
GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' AMERICAN CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP BOOTS,
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTS' KIP BALMORALS,
GENTS' SLIPPERS, all styles,
GENTS' BROGANS, &c., &c.
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c.
INFANTS' SHOES, all styles,
IN LARGE VARIETY.

Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that I can please all who may call.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

☞ Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, April 22, 1868.—tf

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

next door to Keystone Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, TWEEDS,

Of all styles, and best quality the market can produce, furnished cheap as can be sold in the country, which will be cut out, if desired, without extra charge.

Goods made up and warranted

TO FIT.

Also, sole Agents for Adams County for the

Howe Sewing Machine,

The most perfect & reliable in America!

The highest premium—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal—awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

The Howe Machine will do a larger variety of work in better style than any other machine, and defies all competition for simplicity and ease in working.—Call and examine them. Circulars containing price list, &c., can be had on application.

[Feb. 12, 1868.—tf

THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Just received by

ROBERT C. COBEAN,

Chambersburg Street, First Square,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

Where the public can find a large and varied assortment which he is selling cheap. He also manufactures and repairs

HARNESS, of all kinds,

promptly and on reasonable terms. Bridles, Halters, Trunks Valises Whips, Cigars, and a variety of notions, give us a call

[April 29, 1868.—tf

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

GEO. ARNOLD

has now opened a LARGE STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of all sizes of

COATS, PANTS & VESTS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ Call, examine and judge for yourselves. ☜

April 22, 1868.—tf

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

NEW CLOTHING AT BRINKERHOFF'S,

STACKS OF THEM!

BRINKERHOFF, corner of the Diamond and York street, has just returned from the city with an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING FOR SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—callers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so. He has Coats, Pants, Vests, and all styles and materials. Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery &c.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

He asks the attention of the public to his new stock, confident that it will please—and no one can or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 22, 1868. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Financial.

Notice to Capitalists!

PERSONS desiring of investing, and realizing nearly NINE PER CENT., are requested to call at the

Gettysburg National Bank,

AND OBTAIN CIRCULARS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

AND ALSO

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COS. GRATIS.

These investments are daily growing in favor and sales increasing.

☞ BONDS can be had at all times at this Bank and where all information concerning said investments will be cheerfully given.

Dec. 18, 1867.—tf J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.

The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.

STOCKS and BONDS, of all kinds, bought for persons without CHARGING COMMISSION.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced 1 per cent.* viz:

6 PER CENT. for 1 year,
4 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 2 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds, and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call, and we will give all information cheerfully.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Oct30, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES.

Last fall, when the privilege of converting the August 7-30 Notes expired, many persons who neglected to convert into 5-20 Bonds, or sell, lost the premium and the privilege of converting. It will be the same with the 7-30's maturing in June and July next, if not disposed of in time. This Bank will either convert, or purchase, the 7-30's, allowing premium and interest.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Feb. 19, 1868.—tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

Is agent for the sale of the First Mortgage

Union Pacific Rail Road.

6 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS,

at par with interest payable semi-annually at our counter. All necessary information given.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG

WILL ALLOW

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS as follows:

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR 1 YEAR.
4 " " " 6 MONTHS.
3 " " " 2 "

WILL CONVERT

7-30 NOTES INTO 5-20 BONDS AS USUAL *free of charge;*

CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES & COUPONS.

Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of every kind free of charge as Commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for

GOLD AND SILVER,

and with pleasure transact all business promptly as heretofore pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 6 1867.—tf

Photograph Galleries.

EXCELSIOR GALLERY.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

PHOTO MINIATURES

AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

Stereoscopic Views of the BATTLE-FIELD,

STEREOSCOPES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

AND

ALBUMS

IN

GREAT VARIETY,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ We deal in nothing but the best of its kind. Call and examine our stock. C. J. TYSON,

April 1, 1868.—tf Proprietor.

REMOVAL!

THE GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The well known stand occupied heretofore, and recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else,

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS,

of every size and description, executed in the finest style, particular attention given to the CARTE-DE-VISITE, and in copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—

THE GETTYSBURG GEM,

a new style of picture which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for Cheapness and convenience. SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURES, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in

GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves. LEVI MUMPER.

June 21, 1866.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

Carpenter's Tools,
Cabinet Maker's Tools,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Coach Findings,
Shoe Findings,
Harness Makers' Tools,
Housekeeper's Fixtures
All kinds of Iron &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. The whole stock is included in the newest designs, as mentioned above. That what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low as any other house outside the City.

DAVID SCHELLER.
JOHN B. SKINNER.

May 20 1867

SIX DOLLARS.

I will pay Six Dollars per cord for BLACK OAK BARK delivered at Bendersville.

May 6.—tf HENRY CHRONISTER.

Miscellaneous.

ROBERT D. ARMOR,

GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER,

East Middle street, half a square from the Court-house,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE

furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights &c.; also, WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.

Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [Dec. 25, 1867.—tf

THE AMERICAN

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,

is directing attention to their CELEBRATED OMBINATION BUTTON HOLE & SEWING MACHINE. beg leave to refer to its wonderful popularity as conclusive proof of its great merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD *during the last seven months* of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing-machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD,

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of Sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet Holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Salesrooms of the Company.

S. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Instructions given on the Machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchasers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FREDERICK PAXSON, President.

W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

D. W. ROBISON, *Agent,*

Gettysburg, Pa.

May 2—ly

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; Wm. B. Mines, Jas. Cunningham; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; John Wolford, Latimore; John Bickley, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; James H. Marshall, Hamiltonban; John Cunningham, Freedom; John Horner, Mountpleasant; Wm. Ross White, Liberty.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 17 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $15,000. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to either of the following gentlemen:

D. A. Buehler, Gettysburg.
E. G. Fahnestock, "
Jacob King, Straban township.
H. A. Picking, "
Frederick Diehl, Franklin "
Wm. Ross White, Liberty "
H. G. Peters, Harrisburg (V. S.)

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

June 10, 1868.—tf

WAGON MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he carries on the

WAGON-MAKING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at his shop, in Freedom township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to the Hanover & Millerstown, at the Hill Church, and is prepared to execute all orders with promptness.

☞ REPAIRING ☜

OF ALL KINDS ATTENDED TO.

He also manufactures HAND-RAKES, SHAKING FORKS AND BROOM-HANDLES, for wholesale and retail trade.

Orders, by prompt attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal patronage. Orders addressed to him at Gettysburg, will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 7, 1867.—ly WILLIAM H. HOUCK.

BARK! BARK!

1100 CORDS WANTED!

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS

600 CORDS OF

BLACK OAK BARK,

for which he will pay $6 00 per cord, on delivery, in good order, at his tanyard in Gettysburg. Want set als

500 CORDS OF

ROCK OAK BARK,

for which the highest market price will be given.

JOHN RUPP.

Feb. 12.—6m

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE, NEW YORK CITY.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of

STRAW GOODS

in this City, without doubt.

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Parasols, Yankee Notions, Skirts, Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Fringes, all under regular prices.

Ladies' Whalebone Corsets, at 50 cts., 75 cts., $1.00, and upwards, cheap.

☞ MILLINERS SUPPLIED. ☜

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311 and 313½ Grand, 56, 58 and 70 Allen streets, Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

June 10, 1868.—3m

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to solicit orders for the BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers, see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith.*

The *Springfield Republican* says this edition published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy *this.*

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no *Itinerating Agents*, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.

J. B. BURR & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.

On and after Monday, May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections as follows:

FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 8 15, A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10 15, A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South, on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12 30, noon. Also, connecting with Mail train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1 00, P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 12 30, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

SECOND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 12 45, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 2 45, and connecting with Mail train South. Arrive in Baltimore at 5 20, P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 4 30, P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and the North and West and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the Fast Line North, which leaves Baltimore at 12 10, noon. Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail train, at 8 20 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 12 30, P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the Fast Line at 12 10, noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 4 30, P. M. But one change of cars either way, viz: at Hanover Junction.

May 6, 1868. D. McCURDY, Sup't.

30 ARMY WAGONS

AT PRIVATE SALE,

AT FOLLOWING PLACES:

19 AT LITTLESTOWN,
2 AT NEW OXFORD,
9 JEFFERSON STATION.

☞ The above Wagons are all in good order and are well calculated for farming purposes. Price $35.00.—Also, a large lot of

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

MEEAL SCREWS for Cider Presses.

IRON RAILING for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low rates.

FOR SALE.—A One-horse Wagon.

DAVID STERNER.

May 20.—3m

Miscellaneous.

MARSH CREEK PLANING MILL.

THE undersigned has established a PLANING MILL, on Marsh creek, four miles from Gettysburg, at which he will manufacture

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES,
WINDOW SASH AND FRAMES,
FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING,

Chair and Wash Boards, with everything else made at such a factory, and needed in the building line. The best of lumber will always be used, all thoroughly dried, a kiln having been put up for the purpose.

Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. Prices as low as the lowest, and every effort made to accommodate customers.

JOHN D. PFOUTZ.

May 20, 1868.—1y

JEREMIAH CULP,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Undertaker & Paper-Hanger,

Is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms

COFFINS OF ALL STYLES.

He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.

PLAIN & FANCY SIGN PAINTING EXECUTED TO ORDER.

☞ York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church.

May 27, 1868—tf.

FLOUR & FEED.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with Flour, &c., every MONDAY and FRIDAY in each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either

FLOUR OR FEED-STUFF,

will leave their orders, either with John L. Tate or Danner & Zeigler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings, by

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf GEORGE GINGELL.

GRANITE-YARD,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

PETER BEITLER

Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—

Curbing, Sills, Steps, Ashlers, Posts, Monuments, Cemetery Blocks, &c., &c.,

cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

June 3.—tf

WIRE RAILING,

Wire Guards for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Work, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Screens for Coal, Ore, Sand, &c., Hexagon, Crimped Gilt Wire for Sparkmakers' Wire, Ornamental Work, &c., &c. Send for circular information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SON, No. 11 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Feb. 5, 1868.—1y.

INSURE IN THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF *YORK, PENN'A.*

(LATE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS.)

OFFICE: Hartman's Building, Centre Square.

CHARTERED CAPITAL $100,000 00
AVAILABLE ASSETS: 57,423 17

RISKS of every description taken for a period of 1 year, or perpetual, on favorable terms consistent with the security of the Company and the parties insured. And on as accommodating terms as with any Company in the country.

NO PREMIUM NOTES are taken in this Company, and consequently, no assessments will be made on its policies. More than half the entire stock is owned by its Officers and Directors, which is a guarantee that its affairs will be so managed as to make it a safe medium for insurance.

INSURANCE CREATES INDEPENDENCE: a person pays for his own indemnity, and need not be a Tax on his friends in the event of Fire. *Delays are dangerous.*

☞ All losses promptly adjusted and paid without delay.

DIRECTORS:—Philip A. Small, John A. Weiser, John F. Spangler, M. B. Spahr, Geo. W. Ilgenfritz, David G. Small, Charles A. Morris, H. Baughman, Lewis Carl, HENRY WELSH, President.

DAVID E. SMALL, Vice-President.

J. CARL TOMLINSON, Secretary. T. C. WHITE, Sec'y.

☞ Applications for Insurance promptly attended to by the Secretary of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS:—Wm. Belizel, John T. Williams, York: H. Ault & W. Ault, Hanover; John H. Zeller, New Oxford; Lancaster county: Dr. C. Albright, Hanover; N. Sefty, Glenville; and S. M. Bunnlinger, Mechanicsburg.

April 22.—3m

F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor

May 20, 1867. Harrisburg, Pa.

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

HUBER'S DRUG STORE.

Forney's old Stand—Baltimore Street,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased this old and popular Stand, and laid in an entirely new and fresh Stock, offers a full assortment, consisting in part of

DRUGS AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

PATENT MEDICINES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PURE LIQUORS & WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS. [POSES.

DYES & DYE-STUFFS—HOW & STAVENS' DYES.

EXCELSIOR DYES, AND THE ANILINE DYES—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

ALL THE NEW AND ELEGANT PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

COLGATES, AND OTHER SUPERIOR SOAPS.

FORNEY'S HORSE POWDERS—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST: ALSO, FOUTZ'S, ELLS, DALE'S PERSIAN, STONEBRAKER'S AND ROBERT'S.

STATIONERY OF AL